16 September 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Intelligence

SUBJECT : Report on Soviet Activities in the Middle East

REFERENCE: Your Note dated 11 September 1975, same subject

- 1. Clements stresses that he wants a report focused on "basic factual aspects." Statistics on Soviet military aid, numbers of Soviet advisors, and numbers of trainees in the Soviet Union are, I believe, already being collected systematically in the Directorate and published on a periodic basis. If not already being done, it would probably not be too difficult to accumulate statistics on Soviet use of military facilities in Middle Eastern countries (although Clements may be surprised if a low rate of usage results). An additional set of statistics, which he did not ask for, is necessary to complete the picture, that is, economic aid extended and delivered to the countries involved. This is already being done.
- 2. The topic Soviet "Posture and Support for Arab Countries" listed in his attachment cannot properly be handled by mere quantification. It would require an accompanying assessment of the meaning of Soviet statements and activities.
- 3. I am not in a position to judge whether OCI, OSR, or OER should have management responsibility for the task. In any case, other offices can be tasked for contributions. This Office would be able to contribute to an appraisal of the meaning and significance of Soviet activities of the types as asked for by Clements.
- 4. As to frequency, I would think that quarterly publication—or at the most, bi-monthly--would be more than adequate in the current stage of events. The frequency could be increased if developments in the ME warranted.

OSD REVIEW COMPLETED

ADMINISTRATIVE-INTERNAL USE ONLY

ADMINISTRATIVE-INTERNAL USE ONLY Approved For Release 2002/08/21: CIA-RDP80T01002A000200020013-9

5. Clements has asked for a national intelligence publication. Will he be satisfied with a DDI issuance on this subject? I would hope so. Trying to put out an inter-Agency paper of this sort would consume additional time and resources of CIA people which could be best used in other pursuits.

STATINTL

LEWIS J. LAPHAM
Director, Political Research

Approved For Release 2002/08/21 : CIA-RDP80T01002A000200020013-9



DATE: 11 Sep 75

TO: D/OPR

FROM: DDI

subject: Report on Soviet Activities in the Middle

East

REMARKS:

Attached is a letter from Secretary Clements requesting some sort of periodic report on Soviet activities related to the Middle East. I am sending this letter to D/OCI, D/OPR, D/OER, D/OSR and D/OGCR. Please respond by memorandum to me by 17 September on the following two aspects of the proposal:

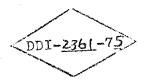
- 1 What comment or suggestions do you have on the concept and the proposed scope of the periodical?
- 2 How should we organize the task of producing this periodical? Which office should be tasked to manage and produce the publication? What substantive contribution can your office make to the publication?

Approved For Release 2002/08/21 CIA-RDP80T01002A000200043893istry

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

9 SEP 1975

Honorable William E. Colby Director of Central Intelligence Washington, D.C. 20505



- (U) The activities of the Soviet Union relating to the Middle East are, Dear Bill: of course, a major ingredient in developments in that area of high interest to policy-level consumers of the national intelligence product.
- (S) There is not now a periodic national intelligence publication which focuses on Soviet activities in the Middle East. Several different publications, such as the current intelligence bulletins, intelligence reports on Communist aid to LDCs, etc., provide occasionar or frequent snapshots of different aspects of Soviet activities in the Middle East, but there is not one periodic (for example, quarterly, monthly or more often) publication which draws together the various elements of relevant Soviet activities into an overall picture and keeps track of trends that reflect change and/or continuity.
 - (S) Providing the policy-level consumer with a periodic review of Soviet activities in the Middle East, against a baseline that is available in some cases (such as approximate number of military personnel in 1974 from an Arab country receiving training in the USSR, or level of military aid supplied in previous reporting period or calendar year), would be very valuable and I urge that it be established.
 - (S) At the outset, such a report should be available monthly and be short enough to be realistically of utility to senior policy makers. The monthly report would be focused on basic factual aspects such as number of Soviet military advisors, weapons delivered, etc. After a baseline was established, the monthly report for some activities might simply indicate no change. Every ninety days a more detailed portrayal of the relevant facts and more descriptive analysis of overall Soviet posture in the area should be provided. Both the frequency and content of the report would be subject to change through interaction with the consumers. The report would not be a substitute for the flow of existing publications. Because it would present an overall picture drawn from materials now presented in several different publications, it would hopefully be possible to minimize the manpower implications of such a new product.

OSD Review Completed

SecDef SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652. AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO YEAR INTERVALS. DECLASSIFIED ON 31 Dec 1983

STAT

SFCRET Approved For Release 2002/08/21 : CIA-RDP80T01002#000200020013-9

(U) I have attached an outline of the subjects that I believe such a periodical update should address.

Sincerely,

Deputy

Enclosure a/s

Approved For Belease 2002/08/21 PGIA RDP80T010024000200020013-9

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED PERIODIC NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PUBLICATION ON SOVIET ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST

The periodic report focused on Soviet activities relating to the Middle East* should provide coverage of subjects such as the following:

Military Aid Programs

- Numbers, types and estimated value of military equipment committed and delivered by airlift and ships within the reporting period (e.g., April-June, 1975) compared to previous baseline period(s) (e.g., previous quarter of CY 1975, and CY 1974). Significant changes in types, missions, and quality of weapons supplied (such as longer range missiles, more advanced aircraft, improved tanks, SAMs, etc.). Changes in supply and spare parts levels, and support to build-up of in-country military production facilities.
- Purpose and scale (number of Arab military personnel involved) of military training provided in the USSR and in Arab countries.
- Number, composition, and assignment level (e.g., to battalion level) of Soviet military advisors serving with combat units, and other military technicians and specialists residing in Arab countries such as Syria, Egypt, Iraq, and Libya.

Posture of Support for Arab Countries

- Appraisal of degree of Soviet restraint in responses to requests by Arab nations for arms.
- Appraisal of degree to which Soviets support maximum demands for territorial solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and military action against Israel.
- Frequency and degree of Soviet support voiced for use by Arabs of oil supply and prices against the West.

<u>Soviet Assessments</u> (expressed by Brezhnev, Kosygin, Pravda, Radio Moscow, etc.) of and comments about:

- The military balance between Israel and the Arab states

^{*}Middle East in this context should be taken to encompass not only Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Israel, but also Iran, other Persian Gulf states, Libya and Somalia.

- Israeli diplomatic situation (e.g., assessment of growing isolation from US, made in 1973)
- Israeli military capabilities, activities, and intentions
- Likelihood of Arab-Israeli war or armed clashes
- US role, policy and capability to act in the Middle East (e.g., frequency and degree of impugning US motives, view expressed in 1973 that the US was increasingly constrained by energy supply concerns).

Level, Pattern and Trend of Soviet Military Usage of Facilities (such as ports and airfields) available to them in Arab countries such as Egypt, Libya, and Somalia. Activities and trends in the reporting period, compared to baseline period, such as:

- Number of Soviet aircraft (such as naval reconnaissance) stationed in Arab countries
- Number and type of Soviet aircraft missions flown in the Middle East from such bases and from other bases in USSR and elsewhere
- Number of Soviet civilian and military transport flights into and out of the Middle East
- Number and duration of ship port visits
- General position and pattern of movement of ships
- Changes in access rights granted to the Soviets